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and spent several hours watching the bees. The woods were full of *Dicentras* this spring. He could not find a spike of any species on which there were not one or more punctured flowers. He saw several humble-bees performing this labor, and many honey-bees sucking the honey, but in no instance did he see the honey-bee make the incision.”

N. L. BRITTON.

**Teratology.**—A head of the ox-eye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, L.) has just been brought to me by a lady (Mrs. Cowles) living in Hamden which has the rays replaced by white tubular corollas one-quarter of an inch long, gradually amplified outwards, and irregularly 5-lobed. Most of these corollas are somewhat bilabiate, with three parts in the lower lip, and two, a little smaller, in the upper. The veins of the lobes are submarginal and unite below the sinuses, as in the normal disc-flowers of the order. These ray-flowers have both stamens and a short, included style, like that of the disc-flowers. The ray-flowers are in general structure comparable to those of *Chenactis*, but there are no gradations from them to the disc-flowers in this specimen. Is this condition to be explained by a simple reversion of the usual rays to a form more like that of the disc-flowers, or by supposing the ray-flowers to be deficient, and the exterior disc-flowers to be enlarged so as to replace the rays? One of these exterior flowers, which I dissected, had the ovule well developed, and it is probable that all would have been fertile.

Mrs. Cowles tells me that the plant bore six heads like the one sent to me.

New Haven, June, 1884.

DANIEL C. EATON.

**Another Florida Fern** has been lately discovered by Miss Mary C. Reynolds, viz., *Phlegopteris tetragona*, Mett. This is one of the species which has sometimes the faintest rudiment of an indusium, and so has been referred to *Aspidium* in Mettenius's later writings. It has a creeping rhizoma, and rather thin herbaceous and finely pubescent fronds one or two feet high. These are pinnate with a gradually decreasing apex and several pairs of long and not very deeply pinnatifid pinnae. The veins are simple, and the 2-3 basal ones are connivent as in *Aspidium molle*. It is common in the West Indies, and on the continent from Panama to Brazil. Miss Reynolds “found it a year ago in a live-oak hummock in Marion County, well established there, and a very pretty fern it is, too.” “When growing, there is a metallic lustre about it that to me is very pleasing.”

New Haven, June, 1884.

DANIEL C. EATON.

**Albinism.**—During the winter and spring I have found, usually single plants only, sometimes several clusters, of the following species with pure white blossoms. The whole plant was of a lighter green than usual, no other color being present: *Delphinium decorum*, F.&M. (one specimen); *Sidalcea humilis*, Gray (two specimens); *Erythraea venusta*, Gray (several clusters); *Gilia dianthoides*, Endl. (common in places); *Linaria Canadensis*, Dum. (one case); *Orthocarpus purpurascens*, Benth. (often nearly white); *Mirabilis Californica*, Gray